

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26. 1737.

9^o. 781.

We find the DUBLIN-SOCIETY's Observations and Directions relating to the Making of Roads, in our Paper of Friday last, so well approv'd of, that we shall here insert the Sequel of that judicious Essay.



It is observed, that it is easier and less expensive, to make a new Road thro' fresh Ground, than to repair an old Road: In doing the latter, you must remove a great deal of foul Stuff that lies on the Road, fill up Hollows, lower what is too high, and in many Places make a Stone Foundation, before you lay on your Gravel; but in making Roads thro' new Ground, you avoid most of this Trouble. There are two several Ways of making them: The first is this; Make large Ditches on each Side of the Road, and excepting the first Spit of Earth, which must be carefully kept off, lay the Soil you take out of the Ditches on the Middle of the Road, as wide as you intend to lay your Gravel, raising it higher in the Middle than the Edges; then take it, and lay it even, and let it lie so for some Months till it becomes hard, without letting any Horses or Carriages go on it; and when it is well settled and dry, then lay your Gravel on it. This Method has been found to answer very well, without using any Stones except in hollow Bottoms. The second Way, which succeeds very well, where the Bottom is good and Gravelly, is this: Dig the Ground in the Middle of the Road 5 or 6 Inches deep, and as wide as you intend to Gravel it; throw away all the Soil you dig up, and level it at Bottom: Then fill this hollow Space with good Gravel, and raise it 3 or 4 Inches in the Middle, and 1 Inch at the Edges higher than the Grass on each Side. By this Means the Gravel will be kept in by the Ground on both Sides, and make a lasting Road. The last Method has been practised with Success; and, where the Bottom is firm and sound, is the readiest and cheapest Method. Where the Gravel is near at Hand, and laid but 8 Feet wide, the Charge cannot well exceed 12s. for each Perch.

If Hollows should appear in the Road soon after making, 'tis obvious that it is b-tier they should be filled up with Gravel the very first Season: For a small Hollow at first will, by the Working and Dashing of the Water, become a great Hole in a little Time.

Tho' we have hitherto only mentioned Gravels, because they are the best Materials for making lasting Roads, the coarser Kinds especially which abound in small Stones or Pebbles, we would not be understood

as if we condemned the Use of all other: Rotten Quarry and Slate Stones will break with Ease, crumble, and bind well, and make very serviceable Roads. 'Tis of great Consequence that the Ditches on the Sides of the Road should be large enough to receive all the Rain-Water that falls upon it, and that there be proper Passages cut, and often cleared, to let it run off; as also where little Brooks or Currents cross the Road, or the Fall of the Ground requires it, that Sewers or Arches should be made to convey the Water under Ground.

Roads are best made as early in the Summer as the Weather will allow, they have then the Heat of the whole Season to dry and settle; however, from September to March they must not be meddled with: Those that are so, break with the first Rains.

Pavements and Causeways in old Roads make good Foundations for new ones, provided the Stones be raised, to bind the Gravel together, which is to be laid on them.

Where your Roads are naturally good, and have Gravelly binding Bottoms, you may keep them so, and improve them at a trifling Expence: 'Tis only sloping and sinking them gradually towards the Sides, deep enough to carry off all the Rain-Water.

These are the best Directions we have been able to collect, and which we have thrown together merely to comply with the Request of several Gentlemen. The Subject is something out of the common Road, and did not fall immediately within our Observation; but we shall be pleased to have Stepp'd aside a little, if any Good shall arise from it. This Country is naturally wet, and our Roads consequent-

ly bad, and therefore some Care should be taken to free us from that Inconvenience: On the other Hand, we have Abundance of the best Materials to mend our Roads, and therefore less Pains will do the Business.

The Romans did not think it below the Dignity of the Commonwealth to attend to the Conveniences arising from good Roads. That great and wise People carried on, at an immense Expence, Roads, whose Remains are to this Day the Admiration of the Curious, from the Center of the Empire to many of the remoter Provinces. The readier March of their Armies was, perhaps, their first Motive, but the easier Intercourse of the several Parts of that great Empire was another, which they had too much Prudence and too much Humanity to overlook. 'Tis, in the Eye of Reason, the nobler and the better Motive, and sufficient without the other to work upon a generous People.

Of late Years the Wisdom of the Nation has, in some Degree, imitated the Romans in this Particular; our great Roads being provided for by Parliament, and the considerable Charge attending them prudently and equitably defray'd by an easy Tax upon the Traveller. But, however, a great deal is yet undone; and notwithstanding the Provisions made by Law, our lesser Roads are still in a bad State, from the Obstinate and Perverseness of some, the Inability and Unskillfulness of others, and the Indolence of all, which in different Ways equally defeat the good Intentions of the Legislature.

In other Countries there are publick Officers, with great Powers, appointed to inspect the Roads, and force those who are refractory to assist in the Repair of them; this is, perhaps, not perfectly consonant with the Freedom of our Constitution, and therefore some other Method should be thought of, attended with the same Advantages, and not liable to the same Exceptions. The Attendance of Gentlemen of Fortune on the 6 Days Labour is an Expedient of this Kind, which would certainly produce the desir'd Effect, without the Appearance of Compulsion, and in a Way least grievous to the People. To encourage Gentlemen to take this Trouble, the many Advantages arising from good Roads to the Country in general, and their Tenants in particular, are certainly sufficient Motives: Easy Intercourse and cheap Carriage are considerable Benefits, which every generous Mind would be pleased to bestow upon his Neighbours. However, it may not be improper to remind them of an Advantage which they may think more immediately their own.

The Pleasures of the Country depend greatly upon agreeable Outlets. Without them a Gentleman is confined to his House as to a Prison, or must wade to his next Neighbour's thro' a Sea of Dirt and Mire. Many sumptuous Palaces, and fine Gardens in this Kingdom, are like the enchanted Castles in Romances, out of which there is no Issue, without a Spirit of Knight-Errantry to encounter perilous Adventures. To speak seriously, 'tis a whimsical Inconsistency to lay out considerable Sums in beautiful Improvements, and grudge an errant Trifle to make the Approaches to them pleasant. Were there no such Thing as Publick Spirit, this single Reason should engage Gentlemen's Attendance within a Mile or two of their Seats; and should every one begin from his own as from a Center, and improve the Roads all round him at that Distance, the whole Kingdom would be parcelled out amongst them, and in few Years they would all meet.

Gentlemen have been so long w'd to pursue a pernicious Way to Interest and Power, and the common People so accustomed to be courted by destructive Compliances, that, perhaps, it may be of little Weight to propose new Methods of gaining an Influence in the Country. However, we cannot help concluding on this Subject by observing that, whenever it shall be tried, that Interest will prove more lasting, and with a little Constancy most considerab'e also, which is built on better Foundations. He who bestows his Pains, and where need is, some Portion of his Fortune, to procure the Ease or Advantage of his Neighbours, will, in the End, meet with suitable Returns, advance his Power in proportion to his Publick Spirit, and create Dependencies as extensive as his Usefulness.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Dec. 23 Wind S. S. W. Put back and remain, the Mary, Naylor, for St. Christopher's; the Good Intent, Hart, for Bourdeaux; the Princess Ann, Wright, for Orléans. Arrived the Success, Snelling, from St. Christopher's. Last Night run on the Goodwin Sands a pretty large Ship, supposed to be a Dutch Ship; the Boats are gone to them this Morning; but as no Boat is come on Shore, can give no other Account till next Post.

Dead, Dec. 24. Wind S. by W. Remain in the Downs the Mary, Naylor, for St. Christopher's; the Princess Ann, Wright, for Orléans. Arrived the Prince of Asturias, Sinnet; the Joseph, White, from Cadiz; the Sea Nymph, Tillier, from Bilboa; the Susannah, Hoar, from Lisbon; the Nancy, Norton, from Seville; the Success, Renny, from Denia. The Ship that was on the Goodwin Sand Yesterday, remains. She is a Dutch Ship from Amsterdam for Turkey; the Master and Men went on Shore Yesterday at Ramsgate, so cannot give the Ship or Master's Name; the Ship is Bulged, and a great deal of Goods brought on Shore here and at other Places. This is the best Account I can get at present.

From the London Gazette.

Whiteball, Dec. 24. The following Addresses having been transmitted by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, have by him been presented to his Majesty; who was pleased to receive them very graciously.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Ireland in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to condole with your Majesty in the deepest Sorrow, on the Death of your Royal Consort.

Her late Majesty's Wisdom, Goodness, and extensive Knowledge, will perpetuate and distinguish her Name to all future Ages; and her firm Adherence to the true Reformed Religion, will make her Memory to be for ever honoured by all Protestants.

As the Constitution established upon the Principles of the late happy Revolution, was always the Object of her Esteem and Affection; so was it always the steady Rule of her Actions, when she exercised the Authority delegated by your Majesty; and her Behaviour on those Occasions, shewed that she highly deserved to be the Partner of your publick, as well as private Cares.

That the Divine Providence may support and comfort your Majesty; and that the long Continuance of your inestimable Life, may repair this Universal Loss, are the united and fervent Prayers of us, and of all your Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects.

En Sterne, Cler' Parliamentor.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burghers, in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, do humbly beg Leave, with Hearts full of Sorrow, to condole with you on the irreparable Loss which your Majesty and your Kingdoms have sustained by the Death of our most Excellent Queen your Royal Consort.

It is our earnest Prayer, that your Majesty may not be too deeply affected by this Misfortune, but may long continue to reign in Health and Prosperity, to the Comfort and Welfare of Your People; and we shall on all Occasions be ready to give the most convincing Proofs of our inviolable Attachment to your Majesty's



Majesty's Person, and of our firm Resolution to do every Thing in our Power to make your Government easy and honourable.

Isaac Ambrose,
and
Burritt Worthington,

{ Of Part Dom' Com'

L O N D O N .

Last Week came Advice by way of Cadiz, of the Death of Mr. Lewis Hays at La Vera Cruz, where he resided as Factor to the South Sea Company: He was formerly a Merchant in Turkey, and always maintained a good Character.

On Friday last died at Wanstead, the Lady of Mathew Weymondson, Esq;

Yesterday being Christmas Day, the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, and Clerk of the Closet to the King, preached before his Majesty, and the Princess Caroline, in the Chapel Royal at St. James's.

Yesterday Morning her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia received the Holy Communion in her own Apartments, from the Hands of the Rev. Dr. Butler, Clerk of the Closet to her late Majesty.

Yesterday being Collar Day, the Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath, appeared in the Collars of their respective Orders at St. James's.

Brigadier General Scott, Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, is appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Foot lately commanded by Lieutenant General Sutton, deceased.

Capt. Needham is promoted to be Colonel of a Company, Lieutenant Southby to be a Captain, and Ensign Townshend to be a Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough.

On Wednesday died at Ware in Hertfordshire, in the 91st Year of her Age, Dame Jane Harris, Relict of Sir William Harris, Kt. deceased.

Last Week died at Fulham the Rev. Mr. Webster, M. A. a Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of York,

Charles Joy, Esq; late Treasurer of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, hath left 500l. to erect a Big's Statue of King Edward VI. who was Founder of St. Thomas's, to be put in one of the Squares of the said Place. The Corpse of the above Gentleman is to be interred on Thursday Night next in a Vault in St. Thomas's, with Thomas Guy, Esq; who was sole Founder of the Hospital of that Name in Southwark.

On Saturday last the Exchequer was shut up till Thursday next.

And the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are adjourned for a Fortnight.

On Wednesday last died at Bath, in an advanced Age, where he had been some time for the Recovery of his Health, Henry Elliott, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate, and in the Reign of Queen Anne and King George the First, in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Somerset.

The Lord Viscount Chetwynd will be chosen Member of Parliament for Stafford without Opposition, in the room of Thomas Foley, Esq; deceased.

We hear his Grace the Duke of Mountague has appointed the Rev. Mr. Jenour to be Morning Preacher of St. John's Chapel, near Bedford Row.

On Saturday last the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs, went in his Coach of State, according to annual Custom, to the several Markets of this City, in Order to collect the Charity of well-disposed People towards the Relief of the poor Prisoners for Debt in the City Gaols: And the same Evening a large Quantity of Bread and Meat, with the Money collected, was sent to Ludgate, Newgate, and the two Compters.

Yesterday Sc'nights one Knight, a Farmer at Hardiston, near Northampton (a Tenant of Mr. Tate's) was found lying on his Back at Queen's Cross near that Place, cut and mangled in a terrible Manner, about his Face, and over his Arms and Hands, and Speechless, with his Pockets turned Inside out. He was immediately known and carried Home, and had his Wounds dressed. On Tuesday last he continued Speechless, and it's thought he cannot recover. He had been at Northampton Market on Saturday, and received Ten Pounds odd Money, and 'tis imagined some Rogues saw him receive it, and dogg'd him as he was going home. By the Position he was found in, and the Cuts, it's thought he made a stout Resistance; for he had often declared no Two Men should rob him. Two Fellows for near a Fortnight past have robbed about Northampton, and they are supposed to have committed this horrid Fact.

Wesminster, December 10. 1757.
The A S S I Z E of B R E A D,
As set by the Worshipful ALEXIUS CLAYTON, Esq;
Deputy-Steward.

	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
1s. or 2 half pen.	0 08 13 White Loaf	0 04 15 07 Wheaten Loaf
0 13 04 Wheaten Loaf	0 06 09 15 Houfhold Loaf	0 09 14 14 Wheaten Loaf
0 10 10 Houfhold Loaf	0 13 03 14 Houfhold Loaf	0 14 14 05 Wheaten Loaf
1 penny	1 01 10 White Loaf	1 01 19 13 13 Houfhold Loaf
1s. or 2 half pen.	1 10 08 Wheaten Loaf	1 04 05 Houfhold Loaf
0 13 05 Houfhold Loaf	1 19 13 13 Houfhold Loaf	1 14 14 05 Wheaten Loaf

It is also Ordered, that the Bakers within this City and Liberty do not for the future make any half-quartern Loaves.

And whereas it is enacted, That all Bakers shall and may, after Sept. 1, 1715, make, bake, sell, and expose to Sale, Peck, Half-Peck, or Quartern Loaves, so as the same are made and sold, both as to Weight and Price, in Proportion to the Assize-Table, according to which they are ascertain'd as follows:

W H E A T E N - B R E A D .	
lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
Peck Loaf 17 06 02	Quartern Loaf 04 05 08

Half Peck 08 11 01

By the Court,

H A R T.

N. B. The Price of the Half Peck fine Wheaten, according to the present Assize, is Ten Pence Half-penny, and so in Proportion.

B A N K R U P T S .

Robert Dobson, of Mark-lane, London, Merchant and Corn-Factor.

Thomas Stacy, of Wydegate Alley, London, Carpenter.

High Water this Day } Morning | Evening
at London Bridge. } 02 17 | 02 38

Bank Stock 142 3-4ths. India 177. South Sea 101 1-half. Old Annuity 110 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto 110 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 106 3-4ths. 7 per Cent. Loan 114. 5 per Cent ditto 101 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 111. London Assurance 14 3-4ths. African 14. India Bonds 6 1. 18 s Prem. South Sea ditto no Price. New Bank Circulation 12 s. 6 d. to 15 s. Prem. Salt Taliess 1 to 4 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 123.

BOOKS printed for T. WOODWARD, at the Half-Moon between the two Temple Gates in Fleet-street.

I. **A State of the Proceedings of the Corporation of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy. Giving a particular Account of their Constitution, Benefactions and Augmentations; with Directions to such as desire to become Benefactors to sponious and charitable a Work.** The ad Edition. By Mr. ETON.

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larged, of)

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perfectly white, clean and beautiful, and is the most certain
Cure for the SCURVY in the Gums in the World.

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and if they are, immediately rectifies all their Defects; for
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infallibly incomparably fine and charming, and in a short Time
so effectually cures, that a disagreeable Breath will not return.

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ely white and delicately beautiful; infallibly preserves them
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worse; absolutely cures the Scurvy in the Gums, be it ever so
inverter, causing the Flesh to grow up to the Teeth again,
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